as when they began the they were told it was to too with the Austrans no to against thom.

Jinst thom. May 18. French papers 6th instant have arrived had them several private commit tions. The journals mention Buonaparte would nominate gency before he left the city that Droues had declared Build Calais, Dunkirk, Berguer, Donay, Valenciences, Condr. noi, Mauberge, and Avisia, state of siege, and that the Milkes were to be re-organical lukes were to be re-organ that Buonaparte had ordered cavalry there to proceed to frontiers with all possible m It was supposed at Paris that would immediately attempt ?? into the Netherlands.

lable.

hts of

assu

OT."

rvice.

ations

JHL.

a late

from

Wel.

e 8th,

pear-

ent of

ounts

part.

Bour

e are

Buo.

army

ed by

hope

morn

l si

yes.

ermu-

both

0 110

mere

tly an

linis.

m the

le of

mit of

that

with-

ody of

ot be

nteri

o! the

rivate

ne re-

00 10

on the

forc

o hear

£ the

n has

lurat,

at the

pitol,

14th

naro,

in all

which

id the

same

s, and

Castle

aid to

. His

There was a considerable to tion produced in Condon or nesday by the accounts received Lloyd's of the capture of French vessels loaded with at proceeding from Brest to Doth they were detained by a slow war, and (it was said in the in consequence of orders from ernment.

A declaration of war api tain was expected to be premin ed by government in the come Wednesday. The French ton has intimated to the French has in London that it would be produ send away immediately and French vessels in British pan The expected publication of above document is supposed as the cause of this notice.

Lord Apsley, accompanied Mr. Pelger, the messenger, in vesterday with despatches, and withstanding all the prophecian the contrary, we have to annothing that the ratification of the trees have been received from Vienna

DISTURBED STATE OF FRANCE. At a late hour this morning received the French paper Wednesday last. Their content are of considerable importance's disturbed are some parts of fine that Fouche has advised, and Bu naparte, of course, adopted ma uses of increased severity.

Fouche, in a report dated the says, "Emigrations commented correspondence is established vi the exterior-is circulated with committees are formed in townalarms are spread in the com

. Real disorders appear to bed result of the manœuvres that a observed.

" In one commune of the Depur ment of Gard, some individu hoisted the white flag. Some arm bands have appeared in the Departments of the Marde and Longs Lower Loire.

" Women in Calvados tore don the tri-coloured flag.

" Seditious cries are heard; sm acts of rebellion have taken plan in the north. In the department of the Cotes du Nord, a mayorla been massacred by two Choung

" These offences spread alarma the places where they are commit ted. They do not depend exclaim ly on the political change just fected without bstack-they not menace the safety of the suit they do not even characterise 2 22 ty subsisting and formed."

This report, which was a le one, is followed by a decree " on the 9th of May, and signed & poleon, consisting of eight artist By the first, all Frenchmen (except those mentioned in the decree amnesty of the 12th March) are out of France, in the service with the Count de Lillie, or princes of his house, are to retain within a month, on pain of bear prosecuted.

2. The names of persons to wie the preceding article applies, and be sent to the prosecutor general

3. All correspondence with Count de Lillie, or the prisces his house, to be prosecuted.
4. All persons convicted of his

ing carried off a tri-coloured far be punished.

5. Communes not opposing carrying off to be punished.

6. All persons convicted of ing worth any other rallying than the tra-coloured cockade in unpiched with the cockade in the coc punished with a year's imprisment.

Orders have been give mand as sures taken, for all the house, well as provisions for services. quired in the departments, it

paid for without delay.

Prince Lucien, who long limit Rome required to France.

rived the day before yesterday at iris. His majesty has assigned e Palais Royal for his residence. le will to-morrow receive the misters and officers of the emperor's ousehold.

ourler Extraordinary of Wednesday morning.

Aletter from London, dated the th 1278, the Prince Regent receivon the preceding day, a courier ith information of the approaching turn of the emperor of Russia to s capital.

Prince Joseph and Prince Lucien ansacted business yesterday with se emperor.

Marshal Suchet, it is said, is a-ut to depart for Lyons, whence will go to Chambrey. Some trouble lately broke out at

. Fleur, but the presence of the efect restored order. A courier from the Duke of Welagton arrived at Vienna on the th April, and occasioned long con-

rentes. Milan, April 24. It is said that the troops which re in Tuscany, have obtained adntages over the king of Naples. even appears that they push their connoissances as far as Spoletto. The last accounts received this rning, announce that the Austrihave entered Civita Vecchia, ere they formed the garrisons in reert with the Pope's regiment of ble Guards, and the hundred

Smigalia, April 24. This day 12.000 Neapolitan intry, and two regiments of cavalarrived here. It is believed that King of Naples intends to march Rome, whether it appears the strians have directed a corps in haste, by the mountains, in order take possession of that capital. Three regiments of volunteers re been reviewed by king Joachim. Ancona, which is still his head-

arters. wo small vessels arrived yesterat Portsmouth from Francehad twelve French officers on rd, who had white cockades, and said to have come from La ndee, where the Royalists are in ce. The other vessels came in er the white flag with four more

## OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

Vienna, April 26. he Declaration of the 18th of chis known in France, as is red by the article inserted in the nai de Paris of the 5th of April. Declaration is the unanimous ession of the wishes and suffraof nations. The article which ends to refuteit presents us with most scandalous abuse that ever been made of the faculty of ch, and of humanereason among

alightered people. he developement of the princiwhich dictated the act of the gress of the 13th March, will onstrate to the French nation it never will speak the sacreli-

parte. This man cannot and it not, to find farther asylum agcivilized nations, still less can vern them. Such is the princiithe act of precription denoungainst him. It is founded upstice, as well as the legitimate rests of nations; it is, thereirrevocable.

ssistance has been offered to the ch nation and its Government is still offered. It may nobly ne this assistance, by rejecting its bosom the principal of the It cannot do without it, as as it shall bear the yoke of a who seeks to dishonour it, by ng it guilty of two fold perjury. compact united it with its son-a treaty had reconciled us Europe. Buonaparte, in arrog to himself the supreme powas made it violate both. He ages it into the horrors of civil

anarchy and military despo-it is possible that he dares pmise France liberal institutind the empire of the laws; It sible that this same man can the effrontery to promise to fonations, that he will respect es, & not interfere in their af-It is he who pretends to make the endence of the French nation reed? His leaving the Island of El-

authorities he has seized upon, the delusions (pressages) with which he surrounds it, those which he is preparing to support it-all these crimes, if legitimated by the assent of the European powers, would threaten social order with complete cherous and perjured leaders have destruction, and nations with the seduced by deceitful hopes. destruction, and nations with the yoke from which they have just been delivered.

No-no experience has been lost for Europe—after so many tyears of suffering and calamity, none will be lost for France. She knows the countless evils which the monstrous despotism of a single man has caused to weigh upon her, as upon the rest of the universe, while her nations feel what they owe to their dignity, as members of the European family, and to their internal prosperity as to individual states .-This sentiment having become common to all people and all governments; created a new moral force in political combinations, which alone made the grand alliance presper, and enabled it even to conquer the general peace at the gates of Paris. This force exists; it is indestructible, because it is composed of the most powerful motives,

(springs of action) and of the dear-

est sentiments—those of religion,

patriotism and national honour.

The treaty of the 30th of May, laid down the basis of the restorati on of the public law of Europe, and it established by its consequences, a happy concord between the progress of the spirit of the age, and the perfecting of the institutions, calculated to guarantee to each people the enjoyment of its glory and its liberty. The Congress of Vienna was on the eve of completing the work of the reconstruction of the political system of Europe. The same congress in the line of conduct which it has followed, proves that all interests have seen maturely weighed; and its labors afford the consolatory result, which insures to nations the inalienability of their indepen dence. It is no longer the will of the strongest which stifles the voice of truth, and erushes the most legitimate resistance-it is the right of each-it is the general interest-it is justice and political reason (reason detat)-no longer armies which

decide. Europe desires peace-she has doubtless need of it. But she will not think she has obtained it, till i shall be founded on the immutable principles inherent in each state, and on the common interest of all to maintain it. She is resolved not to be reduced to place it under the perpetual safe-guard of armies. She cannot do this, being demoralized. But can this France, represented by Addresses-this France, governed by a man whom perjury and the intraction of all Treaties have conducted to the throne-can this France, as long as this man shall speak in her name, pretend to inspire that confidence, which is the first basis of political transaction?

It is with States as with individuals-their credit results only from

appositions. It has proscribed repose in herself, and are necessary to the balance of Europe. The peace of Paris and the congress of

Vienna have proved it. It is in this intention, and in this hope, that the declaration of the 13th of March, has been made. If this act is founded on a supposition it is solely from that which is derived from the esteem which Europe has so justly given to the French nation-it has judged her-it knows that she is too enlightened, in respect to her true interests-too full of the principles of honour, to think her subjected to the will of an individual, whose power is composed of the elements which bring on the ruin of states. We repeat it France has but to return to the principles on which social order is founded, in order to be at peace with Europe.

Ghent, May 3. DECLARATION. Louis, by the Grace of God, king of France and Navarre. To all our

subjects - Greeting : France free and respected was enjoying by our care the peace and prosperity which had been restored to it, when the escape of Buonaparte from the Island of Elba and his appearance on the French territory seduced to revolt the greater arrival in France the titles with this, illegal force he has made usur- Store. part of the army. Supported by

which he dates to invest himself, the | pation and tyranny succeed to the equitable empire of the laws. The efforts and the indignation of our subjects, the majesty of the throne, and that of the national representation, have yielded to the violence of a mutinous soldiery, whom trea-

This criminal success having excited in Europe just alarms, formidable armies have been put in march towards France, and all the powers have decreed the destruction of the

Our first care, as our first duty, has been to cause a just and necessary distinction to be recognized between the disturber of the peace,

and the oppressed French nation. Faithful to the principles which have always guided them, the sovereigns, our allies, have declared their intention to respect the independence of France, and to guaran. ee the integrity of its territory .-They have given us the most solemn assurances that they will not interfere in the internal government, and it is on these considerations we have resolved to accept their generous assistance.

The usurper has in vain attempted to sow discord among them, and by a feigned moderation to disarm their just resentment. His whole life has for ever deprived him of the power of imposing upon good faith. Despairing of the success or his artifices, he seeks for the second time to precipitate with himself into the abyss the nation over which he caused terror to reign. He renews all the departments of administration, in order to fill them wholly with men sold to his tyrannical projects; he disorganizes the national guard, whose blood he intends to lavish in a sacrilegious war; he begins to abolish rights, which have long since been abolished.

He convokes a pretended Field of Mars to multiply the accomplices of his usurpation; he premises to proclaim there in the midst of payonets a derisory imitation of that constitution, which after 25 years of aisorders and calamities, had for the first time founded on a solid basis the liberty and the happiness of France. Finally he has consummated the greatest of all crimes towards our subjects by attempting to separate them from their sovereign, to tear them away from our family, whose existence for so many ages has been identified with that of the nation itself, and is still to this moment the only thing that can guarantee the stability of the legitimacy of the government, the rights and liberty of the people, the mutual interests of France and of Eu-

In these circumstances we rely with entire confidence on the sentiments of our subjects, who cannot fail to perceive the dangers and the miseries to which they are exposed by a man, whom assembled Europe has devoted to public vengeance .-All the powers know the dispositions of France. We are assured of their amicable views and of their

their actions.

Europe has declared war against butes to it—will apparate its efrom his—freserve to the nation is real dignity—and open to it ompt and honourable way still to to the rest of Europe.

The French nation is powerful and free—her liberty and her greatness to the revolt, the prolongation of suppositions. It has proscribed to the rest of Europe in herself, and are necessary which might become fatal to our suppositions. which might become fatal to our country, and by the punishment of the author of so many evils to accelerate the era of a general reconciliation.

Given at Ghent the second day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the 20th year of our reign.

(Signed) The Gazette of Florence announces that on the 7th of this month, Lord Bentinck sent orders to the different English commanders in the Mediterranean to begin hostilities against king Joachim by sea and

## Public Sale.

land.

ON Monday 17th July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Caton's Tavern, will be expo-sed to Public Sale, on a credit of 12 months, the

Formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Sands, together with the Lot and Wharf adjoining the same. The title will be made known on the day of sale.

CH W. HANSON,

June 29. Executor of Chs. Wallace,

Cash Given For CLEAN LINEN & COTTON RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at G. Shaw's

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 6, 1815.

SALE POSTPONED.

The Bule of the property advertised by David Carcaud, in the first page of this paper, is postponed until Thursday 24th day of August

COMMUNICATED:

Departed this life on Thursday the 29th of June, at half past & o'clock in the morning, Frances Halton Harris, in the seventieth year of her age, after a long, painful and distressing illness of many years. She was kind, benevolent affectionate and tender-hearted, and in the arms of death she was resigned; her countenance was as composed, placid, and tranquil as an infant's, and every appearance indicated a firm hope and confidence in a Redeemer's love. She expired without a murmur, sigh, or struggle for life. Her relations and friends derive the greatest consolation from a well founded assurance that her spirit has ascended on high, to be received into those mansions of bliss, prepared by our blessed Saviour, for his happy followers. During her illness for years, and when her afflictions were the heaviest, her greatest fear was that she should offend her creator by her complaints or murmurings.

From the U. S. Gazette.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Independence, dated June 26, 1815.

We now lie outside of the light in the bay, all ready for sea. The ship has been tried, and proves rath r wet; her lower ports are so near the water that it is necessary to stop them perfectly tight, to prevent the water from rushing in, so that you see in rough weather her lower deck would be entirely useless but as the provisions are consumed she will rise in the water.

Another unfortunate circumstance about her is, her being too crank, as the sailors term it, consequently the lee ports are entirely under water even with a light breeze. Whether all this can be remedied or not I cannot tell, at any rate we try it on Thursday next.

> From the Easton Star. EXTRAORDINARY.

Three men from Kent-Island were lately fishing for Drum off Love Point, in about 25 feet water, and having been there a considerable time without success, at length (Haycock) one of the party felt something move his line, and upon drawing it in found he had bro't up a large earthen jug, and his hook, with the bait, within it; which being unable to extricate, he broke the jug in pieces, when to his utter surprise and astonishment, he discovered alarge CATFISH fourteen inches in length, which had been inveloped in the jug, and swallowed his hook with the bait. It is supposed the jug was lost from some vessel, and having settled at the bottom in a perpendicular situation, the fish entered it when small, and being attracted by something in it, or not being able to find its way out, continued there till grown too large to get out at the mouth; and the bait having accidentally fallen into it, was seized with avidity by the fish. The jug must have been a long time at the bottom, as there was very long grass and several large oysters adhering to it.

Attested by Thomas Goodhand, . Hugh Legg, Solomon Haycock.

June 20, 1815.

From the N. I. Spectator. Communication.

Mr. Printer,

A stranger in passing through your city, has discovered one nuisance which your Grand Jury omitted in their late presentments—the worms which infest the trees. My reputation for it that you have not a worm in one of your trees three days hereafter, if the following simple experiment is made: -Bore into the trees, with an inch bit, from 6 to 10 inches-insert therein from 2 to 4 ounces of Sulphur, and immediately cork it close and your work is done.

. TRAVELLER.

BLOODY REVOLUTIONS. Cupt. Smith, prisoner in Algiers, writes to his friends in this town, under date of April 12, that on the 23d of March the Dey was murdered by the military, and his First Minister raised to the sovereign power; that 16 days afterwards the new Dey shared the fate of his predecessor; and that all was still tomult and consternation, and further violences and plunder were expected. Capt. S. was anxious to see. the American flag flying before the place, and had no doubt but the appearance of a strong squadron there would be the means of effecting an

By his Excellency LEVIN WIND. ER, Esq. Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

immediate peacl.

WHEREAS it has been satisfacto-

rily represented to me, that a certain SENECA PAGE, who was indicted at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Balti lore County, for forgery, has made his escape from the gaol of Bal-timore county, and whereas it is the duty of the executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-WARD, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Seneca Page.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this fifth SEAL day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEVIN WINDER.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

REMOVAL.

Thomas H Edelen,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to and opened

A PUBLIC BOARDING HOUSE, in that large and commodious brick building, lately occupied by John Stephen, Esq opposite Mr. Hunter's Ta-vern, where he hopes by constant assiduity and attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Travellers can be accommodated as

usual, and more permanent boarders will be taken by the week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms. Private parties can also be accommodated on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, June 24.

New Goods.

JOSEPH EVANS, Has just received, a supply of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the

present season.

Among which are the following viz. Superfine and second quality Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, India Nankeens and Cotton Cassimeres, Murseilles Vesting assorted, Russia Sheeting, Domestic Linens, German Linens, 4-1 and 7 8 Irish ditto, Kentings, Shirting Cainbrics, Domestic Shirtings, Check. Domestic Stripes and Plaids, Bed Ticken-White Jeans, Cambric Muslins, Book Muslins, Mull Mull and Jackonet Cambrie ditto. Lenos and other Fancy Muslins, Calicoes and Ribbens, Bombazets, Crapes, Barcelona, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs, Men, Women and Boys Cotton Hose, ditto Bearer and Kid Gloves, Earthern and Glass Ware, Waldren's Scythes, Weeding Hoes and Spades, and

With a variety of other articles, and a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

Afror which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

NOTICE.

The highest cash price will be given for a negro woman, who can come well recommended as a cook and laundress Enquire of the Printer. Annapolis, May 25.

The Ferry,

Known by the name of Holland's Ferry, is now in good repair, and well attended to by a sober and attentive man. It is well known to be the shortest and best road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Travellers will meet with no detention at the ferry heretofore. May 18.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Wells, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requestall persons having claims against said estate to produce them, daly authenticated, and those indebted to make

immediate payment.

Elizabeth Wells,
Benj Wells, jr.

3we . 3w .

June 29.